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ESTABLISHED 1887

CIA Said to Aid Cambodians Resisting Hanoi

By Charles R. Babcock
And Bob Woodward

WASHINGTON — Secretary of State George P. Shultz met with three non-Communist Cambodian resistance leaders Monday in Thailand and is scheduled to visit a Cambodian insurgents' camp on the Thai-Cambodian border Tuesday, a sign of growing U.S. support for non-Communist rebels fighting the Communist regime installed in Cambodia by Vietnamese.

Several intelligence sources insist that CIA officers in Thailand work closely with the Thai military to ensure that none of the covert aid goes to the Khmer Rouge.

The United States has become more involved in Thailand, where its aid has tripled since the Vietnamese invasion of Cambodia, to nearly \$100 million a year.

This year, Congress has moved to provide overt military support to the non-Communist opposition in Cambodia. Representative Stephen J. Solarz, a New York Democrat, is pushing for \$5 million in such aid, although the House has yet to act.

The non-Communist group headed by former Prime Minister Sou Sam has about 15,000 troops, and the one led by Prince Norodom Sihanouk, the former head of state, has about 9,000.

A number of experienced U.S. intelligence officials who have worked in Southeast Asia are wary of new CIA involvements there.

They say that maintaining control of both money and covert operations is difficult, if not impossible.



George P. Shultz on his arrival in Bangkok Monday.

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S. Africa Trade Cut By Canada

Sanctions Due To Apartheid, Ottawa Says

By Michael Parks

Los Angeles Times Service

JOHANNESBURG — Canada has taken steps to curtail its trade with South Africa, announcing some of the broadest sanctions by a Western government so far against the white minority government for its apartheid policies.

The measures were detailed in a statement made public Sunday in Pretoria and Ottawa.

They include an end-to-export and investment incentives for Canadian companies doing business with South Africa and restrictions on high-technology sales of "sensitive equipment," such as computers, to South African government agencies and state-owned companies. This is to prevent their use by police and other security forces, the statement said.

The South African Foreign Ministry, which had expected Canada's new Progressive Conservative government to be more sympathetic to Pretoria than the Liberal government of former Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau, was surprised by the action and had no comment.

The Canadian measures, approved at a weekend cabinet meeting, stopped short of requiring Canadian companies to pull out of South Africa where they have an estimated \$200 million invested. Nor does it bar new Canadian investments.

At present, the major Canadian companies doing business in South Africa include Bata Shoe Co., Massey-Ferguson, Alcan and the Ford Motor Co.'s Canadian subsidiary.

Sunday's statement, issued by External Affairs Secretary Joe Clark, cited a "rising tide of revolution" in Canada over continuation of apartheid.

Mr. Clark said: "The fundamental changes in South Africa we had hoped for during the past quarter century have not come about. One tragic incident follows another, and almost 400 South Africans have lost their lives in the past year."

He said that, in these circumstances, the persistence "of institutionalized racism can only cause a widening gulf between our two countries. We regret that, but the time has come for a basic change, for the repudiation of apartheid as a concept and a policy."

The announcement said that Canadian companies operating in South Africa will be required to adhere to a code of fair employment practices, ensuring black workers equal treatment with whites, and that exemption from Canadian taxes for such companies would end.

Canada will also phase out over three years its processing of uranium from South-West Africa, a ter-

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President Ronald Reagan

Sri Lanka and Tamil Separatists Open Talks on Possible Autonomy

By Steven R. Weisman
New York Times Service

NEW DELHI — Negotiations between the Sri Lankan government and leaders of the country's major Tamil insurgent groups began Monday in the Himalayan kingdom of Bhutan in what the Bhutanese government said was a "relaxed and friendly atmosphere."

The first substantive discussions were expected to take place Tuesday, the Bhutanese government said.

Bhutan has barred journalists from entering the country to cover the talks, which mark the first time that the various parties have sat down together since the insurgency by Tamil guerrillas began spreading in Sri Lanka two years ago. The guerrillas seek a separate state in Tamil-dominated areas of the nation.

Although he is not a party to the talks, Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi of India played a key role in bringing them about by putting heavy pressure on the Tamil groups to take part. Most of the groups are based in the southern Indian state

of Tamil Nadu, where they are believed to have set up supply and training bases.

The Indian government, which helped negotiate a cease-fire among the parties last month, made no comment on the talks Monday. A press release issued by the Bhutan government said the talks were "characterized by mutual understanding and accommodation."

The talks are expected to focus on proposals by the government of President J. M. R. Jayewardene for increased autonomy for the northern and eastern parts of the island. Some analysts say that the Tamil guerrillas might be persuaded to lay down their arms if they can secure greater self-government for the areas in which they dominate.

Tamil leaders initially expressed skepticism about the talks after the cease-fire was arranged. Some even talked of boycotting the negotiations.

But after meeting in New Delhi over the weekend with senior Indian officials, representatives of the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Tamil guerrilla organizations boarded planes chartered by the Indian government and flew to Thimphu, the Bhutanese capital.

Taking part are the People's Liberation Organization of Tamil Eelam and the four groups that form the Eelam National Liberation Front: the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam, the Eelam People's Revolutionary Liberation Front, the Tamil Eelam Liberation Organization and the Eelam Revolutionary Organization.

Also in the talks is the moderate Tamil United Liberation Front, which started out as a mainstream Sri Lankan organization until Mr. Jayewardene banned its members from Parliament a few years ago. The front engaged in talks with the government last year, but they broke down in disagreement. The group appears to have little support among the guerrillas.

The discussions are expected to continue through this week.

Reports from Sri Lanka indicate that both sides have charged violations of the cease-fire, but nothing

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Stern published one article based on the notebooks before examining

2 Are Sentenced to Jail In Hitler Diary Fraud

By James M. Markham

New York Times Service

BONN — A former reporter for Stern magazine and a Nazi memorabilia dealer were convicted Monday by a Hamburg court of the invention of the bogus diaries of Adolf Hitler.

Mr. Heidemann and Mr. Kujau were arrested in May 1983 and have been in preventive detention during the trial. The scandal led to an editorial purge at Stern, a slump in its circulation and a chastened tone in much of its coverage.

The trial quickly estranged the two main defendants, with Mr. Heidemann insisting that he had acted in good faith for Stern and Mr. Kujau, who had duped him.

The verdict capped legal proceedings that grew out of the purchase of 60 hand-written diaries between January 1981 and April 1983 by Gruner & Jahr, the owners of Stern, for \$3.7 million (3.5 million Deutsche marks).

At a news conference in Hamburg on April 23, 1983, Stern's editors announced that Mr. Heidemann had secured the purported diaries from a village in East Germany where they had been recovered by farmers after a plane crash at the end of World War II.

Peter Koch, the editor of Stern, proclaimed that the weekly magazine's scoop would force scholars to rewrite the history of the Third Reich. International publishing companies, including Rupert Murdoch's empire and *Newsweek* magazine, vied for rights to the diaries.

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by the West German Federal Archives found them to be crude forgeries, written on cheap postwar paper and based on rudimentary historical sources.

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The forged defense, as presented by his attorney, Kurt Groenewold, was that Mr. Kujau was a mere accessory in a much larger fraud by Stern and Gruner & Jahr. The lawyer contended that the management and editors of the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Reagan Asserts 5 Nations Aid Terrorists as 'Acts of War'

By Lou Cannon

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan said Monday that Iran, Libya, North Korea, Cuba and Nicaragua, by sponsoring international terrorism, were engaged in "acts of war against the government and people of the United States."

"And under international law," Mr. Reagan said, "any state which is the victim of acts of war has the right to defend itself."

In a speech to the American Bar Association's convention, Mr. Reagan said the five nations had "outlaw governments" that are "united by one simple, criminal phenomenon — their fanatical hatred of the United States, our people, our way of life, our international stature."

The government of Syria, which the United States previously considered a supporter of terrorism, was not mentioned with the others.

The Reagan administration has thanked Syria's president, Hafez al-Assad, for his assistance in freeing the remaining 39 American hostages from a hijacked TWA airliner in Beirut last month, and is seeking his help in obtaining the release of seven Americans still being held in Lebanon.

Mr. Reagan said the list of states identified as sponsors of terrorism was not all-inclusive. But he asserted that the increase in terrorist incidents in recent years was a result of the increasing involvement of Iran, Libya, North Korea, Cuba and Nicaragua, which he called "a confederation of terrorist states."

"Most of the terrorists who are kidnapping and murdering American citizens and attacking American installations," he said, "are being trained, financed and directly or indirectly controlled by a core group of radical and totalitarian governments, a new, international

version of Murder, Inc." This was the popular name for a U.S. crime organization of the 1930's that performed contract killings.

Mr. Reagan said the goal of terrorists is to disorient the United States, disrupt its foreign policy, sow discord between it and its allies, frighten Third World countries and curb U.S. influence.

"Yes, their real goal is to expel America from the world," he said.

"That is the real reason these terrorist nations are arming, training and supporting attacks against this nation," he continued.

"And that is why we can be clear on one point: these terrorist states are now engaged in acts of war against the government and people of the United States," he went on.

"And under international law, any state which is the victim of acts of war has the right to defend itself."

He vowed that "the American people are not — I repeat not — going to tolerate intimidation, terror and outright acts of war against this nation and its people."

"And we especially are not going to tolerate these attacks from outlaw states run by the strongest collection of misfits, looney tunes and scoundrels criminals since the advent of the Third Reich," he said.

Mr. Reagan called upon other governments to help wage war against terrorists. "Now much needs to be done by all of us in the community of civilized nations," he said.

"We must act against the criminal menace of terrorism with the full weight of the law — both domestic and international," Mr. Reagan added. "We will act to indict, apprehend and prosecute those who commit the kind of atrocities the world has witnessed in recent weeks." He referred to the American hostages in Beirut who were held for 17 days in June and the

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At Vietnam 'Wall,' Mementos Pile Up U.S. Preserving Items Left by Veterans, Families, Friends

By Barbara Cannon

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — One night shortly after the 1982 dedication of the Vietnam Veterans Memorial, someone left a pair of old cowboy boots at the base of the gleaming black slabs.

"They had not been polished or used in a long time," said Jan Scruggs, president and founder of the Vietnam Veterans Memorial Fund. "The parents must have left them there. It was just so eerie."

Shortly after that, Eleanor Wimbish left a basket of yellow flowers and the first of more than 20 letters she has since written to her dead son, William R. Stock, who was an army sergeant.

"I had to put something there to bring some warmth to that black wall," said Mrs. Wimbish, who is from Glen Burnie, Maryland. "It was just so empty. And people could look at the names, but none of them had any meaning. I wanted to bring something personal to the wall."

Since then, hundreds of war mementos, from Purple Hearts to tear-stained letters, have been left at the memorial by the friends and families of the more than 50,000 who died and by those who served and survived.

Not expecting the volume of souvenirs or knowing what to do with them, the National Park Service periodically collected and stored things in cardboard boxes in government offices.

Now, the Park Service has begun an effort to preserve the most unusual of the mementos — the camouflage jungle fatigues, the yellowed pictures of teen-age soldiers, the plastic roses and childhood teddy bears.

"I think we all came to the conclusion that keeping them in cardboard boxes just wasn't right," said Earle Kittleman, a Park Service spokesman.

There are now cabinets and drawers full of mementos in a 25,000-square-foot (7,000-square-meter) brick warehouse where other Park Service property is stored.

The warehouse is not open to the public, though the Park Service hopes someday to offer limited tours.

There are an estimated 1,300 items in the Vietnam collection, shut away from rain and sun and stored under controlled conditions where the humidity is kept between 50 and 55 percent. Even the faded plastic roses and the olive-colored



A disabled veteran examines the memorial in Washington.

I had to put something there to bring some warmth to that black wall....'

The mother of a war victim

cans of cinnamon nut roll C-rations are kept at 20 degrees centigrade (68 degrees Fahrenheit).

The only requirement for inclusion in the collection is that the item must have been found at the memorial, so the wide-ranging collection includes Detroit Tigers and Boston Red Sox baseball caps, worn dog tags ("Anderson, R.C. USMC, 094098, Presbyterian"), crumpling high school football

clippings, diaries and a POW-MIA bracelet that says, "Ron, you are with us in spirit, always."

There are the postcards and notes. "Dear Dad, I really miss you. Lots of luck to all you B-52 guys. I love you," scrawled on freezer paper.

And the letter wrapped in plastic that Mrs. Wimbish left at the memorial in 1983, nearly 15 years ago.

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'Europessimism' to Greet Spain, Portugal

By Richard Bernstein

New York Times Service

PARIS — The expansion of the European Community to include Spain and Portugal comes at a time of deep doubt and disaffection among many Europeans about the community itself.

The mood is summed up by the voguish term *Europessimism*, reflecting the view that Europe is falling increasingly far behind in

EC Expansion Hope and Division

First of two articles

competition with the United States and Japan.

Lying behind the pessimism is a growing belief, arising from the deep divisions within the EC in the last decade, that the organization is not the vehicle of a European rebirth dreamed of by its founders.

Those who hold this view believe that the EC has promoted a modest degree of economic cooperation but is not capable of fostering a genuine "United States of Europe," a once common term that is rarely heard today.

As a result, as Portugal prepares to ratify the entry treaty next week — Spain will do so later this year, and the two

In Spain, Austerity And Political Drama

Popularity of González Under Strain In Conflict Over Pension and Job Cuts

By Edward Schumacher
New York Times Service

MADRID — Prime Minister Felipe González, after nearly three years in office, remains highly popular despite Spain's depressed economy. But the problems have begun to take their toll. Last week, Mr. González gave his squabbling

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cabinet a radical shake-up, replacing six of 15 ministers, including the most powerful, Miguel Boyer, minister of the economy.

One of the prime minister's biggest problems has been dealing with labor. Unemployment has risen to 22 percent, the highest in Europe. Mr. Boyer was one of the prime movers behind an austerity program making dismissals easier and pension eligibility harder.

Nicolas Redondo, head of the General Union of Workers, a group allied with the Socialists, hailed Mr. Boyer's removal as a victory but warned of possible conflict ahead.

"We will give a margin of confidence to the new government, which does not mean giving it a blank check," he said.

Mr. Redondo had been under pressure for a tougher stand by the Communist-led workers' commissions, which called a one-day strike two weeks ago on the pension issue.

The government said that only 10 percent of the work force struck, but transportation was chaotic in some places and many factories in the industrial centers of Barcelona, Bilbao and Valencia were shut.

The pension changes were the immediate target and the strike had enough strength to induce the Socialists to offer a revision of a plan the party had pushed through the lower house of parliament.

The compromise would soften provisions requiring people to work 15 years and pay into the plan for at least eight years before being eligible. But Mr. González served notice that the sweeping change of ministers would not affect the policy of austerity.

Although clashes of individuals were a major factor in the cabinet upheaval, in the background was a wider struggle between Socialists and Communists to dominate Spanish labor. All but government-controlled unions were banned under

Generalissimo Francisco Franco, who died in 1975.

The Communists, as a clandestine group, were better organized and emerged quickly as the most powerful union force. But the Socialists have caught up. Today, each controls about a third of the organized workers; the remainder are divided among the anarchists and regional unions, as in Galicia and the Basque country.

Mr. Redondo accused the workers' commissions of opportunism and refused to take part in the strike. But the two confederations buried the hatchet long enough to join in a protest march.

At the moment, Prime Minister González can afford to resist the unions. They represent only 20 percent of the work force. They never fully recovered from the Franco era, and the growth of the service and technology industries has cut into manufacturing, their key base.

While the unions rely on party affiliations for their identity, they look to the government for money. A government-controlled union fund built by contributions from workers and businesses under the Franco regime today holds nearly \$2 billion. The unions have been living largely off that.

The Communist threat to Mr. González, moreover, often appears exaggerated. Few members of the workers' commissions are card-carrying Communists. The Communist Party commands only about 4 percent of the vote.

Mr. González concluded a pact last fall with business groups and unions seeking to balance austerity, economic flexibility and social justice with economic modernization.

The pact held wages near the inflation rate, limited strikes, and called vaguely for a tightening of pension eligibility and loosening of Franco-era laws that made it difficult to dismiss a worker.

In return, the government expanded unemployment benefits. Despite a boycott by the workers' commissions of the negotiations, the agreement has been highly successful in reducing strikes.

This may not last. Among Socialists, Mr. Redondo remains a somewhat feared figure. As he noted recently, "The interests of the members in the community, they will have a stable context for the future."

8 Killed as Train Hits Trailer-Truck in Normandy

Eight persons were killed Monday and 55 injured when the Le Havre-Paris express moving at 100 mph and carrying 500 passengers struck a trailer-truck in Saint-Pierre-du-Vauvray,

60 miles northwest of Paris. The truck driver was killed. Witnesses said the truck got stuck between crossing barriers and the driver was trying to back off when the crash occurred.

Pessimism Gripping EC as Spain, Portugal Enter

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to integrate West Germany into a web of relationships and alliances with the United States and with Western Europe, that would offer a secure place in world affairs.

For Spain and Portugal, there is a parallel goal, European officials say.

The intention is to create a network of ties and alliances that will bring the two countries into the West European mainstream.

Membership, for example, includes not only economic arrangements but also participation in such institutions as the European Court of Justice and the European Parliament.

"From the purely economic point of view there was no real reason for Spain and Portugal to join the community," said Alexander Schaub, a staff member of the European Commission, the EC's executive staff in Brussels.

"The basic purpose of their membership was to achieve long-term clarity and stability. If they know that they are definitely partners in the community, they will have a stable context for the future."

Some concrete effects are anticipated, one of them directly affecting the Atlantic alliance. Spain will find it easier to remain a member of the alliance now that it has been accepted into the EC, officials say.

The issue will be put to a referendum there next year.

Another result, commonly mentioned but less certain, may be new EC avenues to the Arab world and to Latin America, with which Spain in particular, has special ties of history and culture.

Beyond that, the founders hoped that economic integration would lead automatically to higher degrees of political and military cooperation. There were hopes that the European Commission would become an overall government, that there would eventually be common defense and foreign policies and that a concept of European citizenship would emerge, in which people would view themselves less as Italian or a French than as members of a larger community.

But much of this vision founders in the face of what some scholars see as a conspiracy by national enterprises to hold on to their power and prerogatives.

Indeed, the EC remains first and foremost an agricultural customs union and a highly complicated network of farm price subsidies.

WORLD BRIEFS

Managua Foreign Minister Starts Fast

MANAGUA (Reuters) — Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto Brockmann has left his post to begin a fast in protest U.S. opposition to Managua's leftist government.

Father d'Escoto, who is a Catholic priest, was suspended by the Vatican last year for refusing to give up his government position. After attending an evening Mass Sunday, Father d'Escoto installed himself in an auditorium next to a church and called a press conference at which he said he would fast and pray for an "indefinite period of time."

He issued a statement saying: "I will continue in prayer and fasting until evangelical insurrection is ignited in Nicaragua and until this spark is multiplied in actions of solidarity by women and men of good will in North America, Latin America, Europe and the Third World." He said President Daniel Ortega Saavedra had given him permission to leave his post to carry out the fast. Deputy Foreign Minister Victor Tinoco will take over in his absence.

Meeting Set on U.S. Budget Deadlock

WASHINGTON (UPI) — President Ronald Reagan will meet Wednesday with Senate and House conferees in an attempt to break a deadlock over the 1986 budget, but he will resist any move to increase taxes, a spokesman said Monday.

The congressional negotiators have suspended their talks. The budget plan passed by the Senate calls for a freeze in cost-of-living increases for Social Security retirement and disability benefits next year, while the military is given an inflation adjustment; the House plan seeks the opposite.

The spokesman, Larry Speakes, said Mr. Reagan would not go along with a proposal by Senator Lawton Chiles, Democrat of Florida, for a tax on corporations and individuals who pay no taxes. Mr. Speakes did not comment directly on a suggestion by Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., a Massachusetts Democrat who is speaker of the House, to more heavily tax Social Security benefits paid to affluent retirees. But he said, "I just don't see us accepting any taxes."

Britain Lifts Ban on Argentine Trade

LONDON (AP) — In an attempt to normalize relations, Britain announced Monday it was lifting a ban on imports from Argentina imposed at the start of the 1982 Falklands war.

Britain called on Argentina to lift a similar ban on British products and make trade "a two-way street," but reiterated its refusal to discuss the issue of sovereignty of the Falklands, a British colony 300 miles (480 kilometers) off the coast of Argentina. The islands are known in Argentina as the Malvinas.

The British announcement was made in both houses of Parliament as Britain's foreign secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, flew to Brazil. The ban was to be lifted as of midnight Monday. Argentine exports to Britain were worth more than \$180 million in 1981.

U.K. Accepts EC Auto Emission Pact

BRUSSELS (AP) — Britain will join an agreement by eight of the 10 European Community nations to curb pollution from automobiles, a British spokesman said Monday.

The spokesman, who attended a meeting of EC finance and economy ministers, said Britain has lifted its reservations on the agreement, which limits emissions from car exhausts and will gradually come into force starting in 1988.

Denmark is now the only member state that dissented from the June 28 agreement. It argued that the anti-pollution criteria for nitrogen oxide emissions of medium-sized cars were insufficient. Medium-sized cars, the most numerous in Europe, are considered the main source of auto pollution. The restrictions are to be introduced on cars with engines bigger than 122 cubic inches (2,000 cubic centimeters) starting in 1988, in small cars in 1990 and medium cars in 1991.

Ulster Police Criticized Over Parades

LONDON (NYT) — The police in Northern Ireland, who bowed to pressure from Loyalists on Sunday and allowed a Protestant march through a Catholic area of Portadown in County Armagh, were facing criticism from Loyalists and Catholics alike on Monday.

The police, who originally did not want to allow marchers from the Orange Order to parade down Obins Street changed their mind and allowed the parade to proceed but said the route would be changed for traditional parades this Friday and Saturday.

Peter Barry, the Irish foreign minister, called the decision to let Sunday's march proceed "a mistake of judgment" and said that it "demonstrates an incapacity on the part of the Royal Ulster Constabulary to understand nationalist feeling." Seamus Mallon, the deputy leader of the Social Democratic and Labor Party, a nationalist party that opposes the Irish Republican Army, said the decision was "another absolute victory" for Orangeism and Unionism over the British government.

Alan Wright, a local Orange Order leader and the son of a policeman killed by the IRA, said after the march that Loyalists would not accept any reouting later this week. "It will be resisted, and I can guarantee that, if need be, we will have 100,000 Orangemen on Portadown on Friday."

For the Record

Yuri Balovlenkov said Monday in Moscow that he has ended a 100-day hunger strike — interrupted for two weeks of forced hospitalization — for an exit visa to join his wife and two daughters in Baltimore. Denied a visa for six years, Mr. Balovlenkov, 36, said he had been promised one within two months but added that "they have made such promises and broken them before."

King Juan Carlos of Spain arrived Monday in France for a three-day state visit that officials said was expected to focus on Spain's entry Jan. 1 into the European Community.

Libya will ban Egyptians from working in the country in retaliation for similar treatment of Libyans in Egypt, the Libyan press agency JANA said Monday.

Lebanese Sunnis, Shiites and Druze leaders met Syrian officials Monday in Damascus for talks on stopping fighting among Moslems in West Beirut and on reviving a political dialogue.

John C. Whitehead was confirmed Monday by the U.S. Senate as deputy secretary of state, the second-ranking position at the State Department.

Reagan Says 5 Governments Aid Terrorists Against U.S.

(Continued from Page 1)

killing of four U.S. Marines in El Salvador on June 19.

"There can be no place on Earth left where it is safe for these monsters to rest, or train or practice their cruel and deadly skills," he declared. "We must act together, or unilaterally if necessary, to insure that terrorists have no sanctuary, no haven."

Similar warnings that the United States reserves the right to take unilateral action have been voiced by Secretary of State George P. Shultz. But Mr. Reagan called for no specific action Tuesday other than repeating a U.S. demand that Beirut's international airport "be made safe" or closed down.

Administration sources said that after the El Salvador killings, Mr. Reagan ruled out retaliatory action recommended by some of his sides on the ground that such action would imperil innocent civilians.

In his speech, Mr. Reagan noted that the Soviet Union has "a close relationship with almost all of the terrorist states I have mentioned." He was sharply critical of Soviet statements during the hostage crisis, particularly statements that the United States had been in the grip of "hysteria" and had sought to use the crisis as a pretext for military invasion of Lebanon.

Most of these attacks occurred in Lebanon, he said. But terrorist activity by those "sympathetic to Iran" has increased throughout Europe, he added.

"We have evidence that links Libyan agents or surrogates to at least 25 incidents last year," Mr. Reagan said. Colonel Moamer Qaddafi's "outrages against civilized conduct are, of course, as infamous as those of the Ayatollah Khomeini," Iran's leader.

THE BEST OF AN IRANIAN DODDER GRIZZLY ZUMA

Sri Lanka Opens Talks With Rebels

(Continued from Page 1)

serious enough to undermine the negotiations. Some splinter guerrilla groups are not part of the cease-fire.

Although the Tamil groups continue to say they favor an independent nation, known as Tamil Eelam, many analysts believe they might be satisfied if the government proposes to increase the autonomy of the northern and eastern parts of the island, where Tamils predominate.

But many of the analysts also question whether Mr. Jayawardene will come forward with autonomy proposals that will satisfy the guerrillas.

A Tamil insurgent leader said in an interview here Sunday that the Sri Lanka government delegation appeared to consist mostly of technicians rather than political figures, which he said suggested that they would have little latitude to negotiate.

"We are not fighting for the sake of fighting," said K. Umapathiar, secretary-general of the People's Liberation Organization of Tamil Eelam. "We are not seeking a separate state for the sake of separation. We are trying to protect the basic rights of the Tamil people."

He added, "If the Sri Lanka government proposes something which can protect the basic rights of the Tamils, and if they implement it, we will consider it."

The insurgency stems from a longstanding rivalry between the Tamils, who are Hindus, and the Sinhalese, who are Buddhists and

make up about three-quarters of the island's population.

As recently as January, Mr. Jayawardene, a Sinhalese, vowed that he would not talk to any of the guerrilla leaders, "even if I am dragged to them by an elephant." But after that declaration, the insurgency spread, with hundreds dying each month.

The violence culminated in a raid by Tamil guerrillas in the holy Buddhist township of Anuradhapura, in which nuns, women and children were among those killed.

The economy of the island has been devastated by the fighting.

Mr. Jayawardene said recently that he was prepared to challenge those within his own camp who are counseling a hard line against the guerrillas. He has sent his brother, Hector Jayawardene, as the principal delegate to the talks, rather than a senior member of his cabinet.

Without openly embracing the defense lawyer's thesis, Judge Schroeder chastised Gruner & Stern. He said that the organization's negligence had persuaded him to soften the sentences against the two main defendants.

The judge denounced "the bunker or pilot mentality" at Stern that prevented its editors from making even elementary checks of the documents.

One of the mysteries left unsolved by the trial was the division of the money between Mr. Heidemann and Mr. Kujau. The judge said that Mr. Kujau had pocketed \$900,000, while Mr. Heidemann could not account for \$700,000.

After the two men were arrested, Stern initiated a separate proceeding in Hamburg to try to recover the lost money. A spokesman for the magazine said that he did not know what would happen to the case.

■ Heidemann Is Freed

Mr. Heidemann was freed Monday afternoon pending his appeal. The Associated Press reported: Mr. Kujau remained in jail because of an arrest warrant for tax evasion that is outstanding against him in Stuttgart.

■ Tsatsos Is Freed

Mr. Heidemann was freed Monday afternoon pending his appeal. The Associated Press reported: Mr. Kujau remained in jail because of an arrest warrant for tax evasion that is outstanding against him in Stuttgart.

Mr. Tsatsos said that he was released on bail pending his appeal.

The judge said: "I'm sure it was the strain," the lawyer said.

Mr. Tsatsos, the lawyer said, planned to return to Greece to continue to fight to prove that they are innocent.

He said no date had been fixed for the younger Mr. Tsatsos to return home.

Mr. Tsatsos and his son were among 12 former directors of Hercules indicted Friday by an Athens court for the second time on criminal fraud charges that can carry the death penalty.

The official, Raymond Williams, was sent to prison in January for six months for corruptly receiving money.

2 Sentenced To Prison in Diary Fraud

(Continued from Page 1)

publishing house did not care about the notebooks' authenticity and wanted a circulation-boosting sensation at any cost.

Some people believe that the process is in unbearably slow," a British official said. But he argued that the pace reflected the community's growth.

For Spain and Portugal to get in, he said, "the number of specific items that had to be negotiated was far more than it was for Britain in 1973, but that's because the network of national enterprises is that much greater."

IEFS

er Starts Fast

Miguel d'Escoto Brodi

was suspended by the

government position. After

sovereignty

as a conference at which

a period of time

in prayer and fasting

and men of good will in

the Latin World. He said

in person to leave the

minister Victor Tronco

to

get Deadlock

would remain until

an attempt to break

and move to force

led their tasks. The budget

and the increasing

deficit next year while the

House plan seeks to

tear down

the budget

and the

taxes. Mr. Speakes did

not move

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

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To Avert a Crash Landing

Economic policy-makers are chilling the northern summer by not facing facts. As it escapes the high inflation syndrome, the industrial world cruises into another high-risk area. Some spotter see a crash landing.

One risk is that slow growth in America, coupled with the overvalued dollar, will lead the White House to give in to pressures for protection that would bring back the '30s. A second risk is that decline of the dollar will be so abrupt as to set off a world financial crisis, shattering such business confidence as has been rebuilt after the tribulations of the early '80s. A third is that even if American policy takes a turn toward sanity, the beneficial effects will be blocked by unresponsive attitudes from other countries.

Gathering crisis for the rich may nurture a further risk: debt default by the poor. Debtors have so far eschewed this option, but Fidel Castro — not the best economist — urges them to take it. Mistakes by the rich could encourage them to do so.

A crash landing starting in America, as opposed to a gradual downward adjustment of the dollar and balanced growth of world trade and employment, is not inevitable. But when Karl Otto Pöhl, president of West Germany's central bank, warns of it in public, the risk must be taken seriously. Central bankers do not indulge in scare stories.

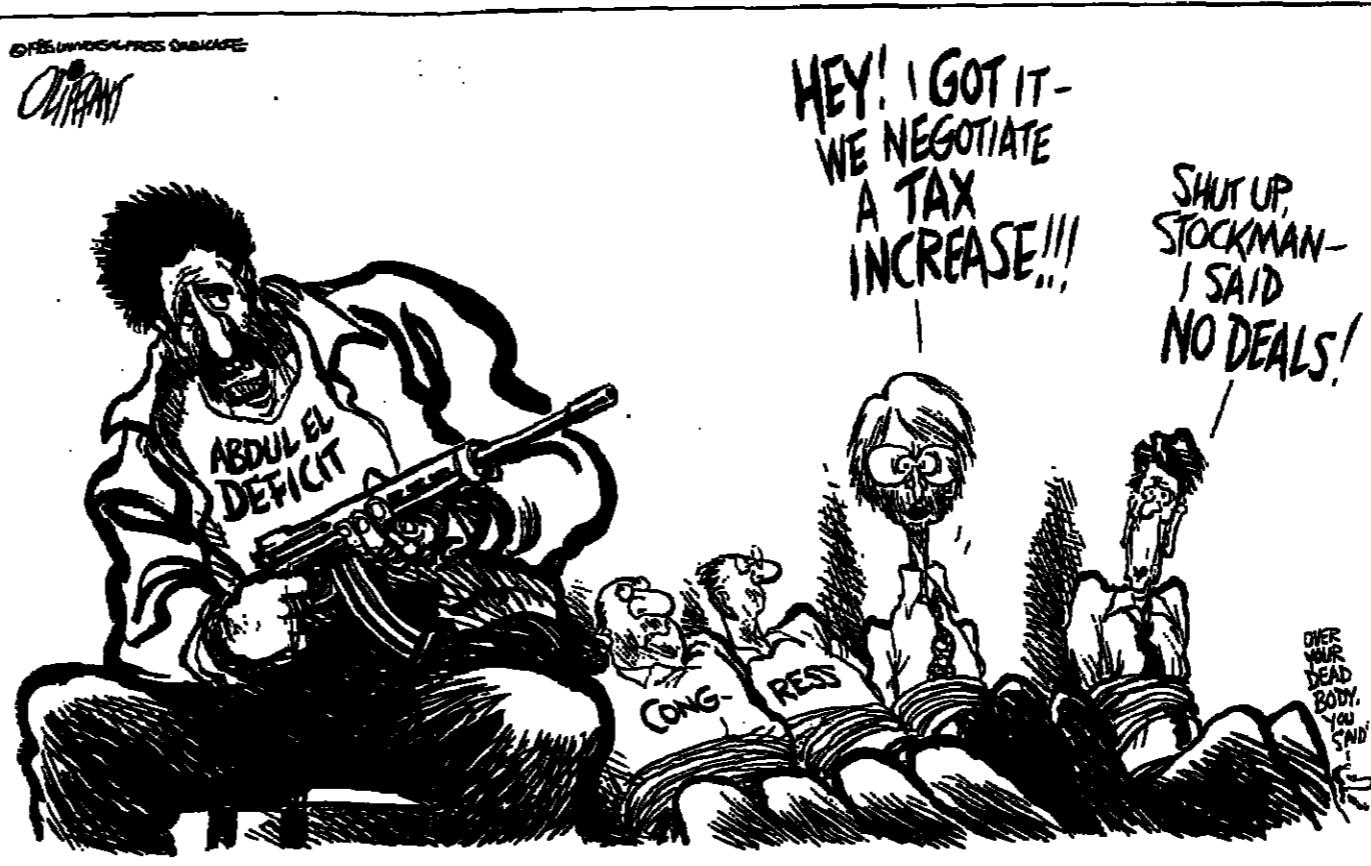
Events in America are dispiriting. Conflicting plans for reducing the budget deficit have produced deadlock between the House and the Senate, and leadership from the

president has been lacking. The size of the deficit means heavy borrowing abroad, which keeps the dollar high — one informed estimate suggests that it is 40-percent overvalued. Spending by Americans is increasingly concentrated on imports, with many domestic industries facing depression.

More determined budget action in Washington is a necessary condition for avoiding a crash landing from which the whole world would suffer. But it is not a sufficient condition. The immediate effect of budgetary stringency will be depressive, and this needs to be offset by contrary policies abroad. Bonn and Tokyo have major responsibilities here, but their responses are poor. Rejecting the advice — which even their own cautious economists have offered — to have slightly more expansionary budgets, they continue to rely on foreign trade surpluses for stimulus. These surpluses will drop if Washington gets its deficit under control.

In all three countries, politicians ignore a simple economic fact: Public borrowing should match private spending. America's future is in pawn because public borrowing greatly exceeds what the private sector saves. West Germany and Japan, on the contrary, are robbing themselves — and the world — of benefits by borrowing less than their citizens want to save. If we are to land softly, leading governments need to rethink their policies — before their constituents come back from the summer beaches.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE



Now Comes a Chance to Redefine Strategic Balance

By Flora Lewis

NICE — Now that Ronald Reagan and Mikhail Gorbachev have made a date in Geneva, planning can begin in earnest.

Clearly, this cannot be the "carefully prepared" summit that both sides have sometimes demanded, in the sense that there is not enough time for the precise and intricate negotiations needed to draft a major treaty. And it is true that a poorly written treaty creates serious risks.

Americans experienced in bargaining with Moscow point out that its usual approach to applying agreements is to make full use of loopholes and ambiguities. The result, if definitions are less than exact and perfectly lucid, is to increase suspicion and renege instead of fulfilling the purpose of easing tensions.

That certainly developed from the 1972 Nixon-Brezhnev accord, which was the heart of détente. Instead of establishing general rules of superpower conduct as was supposed at the time, its loose terms were interpreted in flatly contradictory ways. There are other reasons for the collapse of détente, but invoking expectations doomed to disappointment makes an inevitably difficult relationship much harder to manage.

Moscow thought U.S. acceptance of strategic "parity" meant recognition of that quality in all senses: political, economic, even psychological. That was not only far beyond America's capacity to assure. The United States thought Moscow had accepted constraints on its ambitions to bring Communists to power in other parts of the world. That would imply a change in Soviet ideology and the fundamentals of its regime, which may or may not come some day but obviously will not derive from a mere declaratory agreement.

To work effectively, agreements must reflect currently perceived mutual interest. They do not create trust out of primeval mire. They can only express shared need, essentially to reduce the dangers of superpower war.

But the fact that there is no prospect of a dramatic reversal in East-West relations at the summit does not mean it would be a mere courtesy call where two men meet to show their amiability. It cannot avoid being a milestone after six years of deterioration. The mere fact of the summit meeting engages the apparatus of each government and marks a new departure to define what is tolerable, what should be considered "normal" in Soviet-U.S. relations.

Mr. Reagan had already planned to launch himself on a special train course of Soviet studies, and that now becomes an urgent priority. No matter how affable the partners, it is evident in every official Soviet-American exchange that minds work differently. The Russians have just as much trouble grasping the assumptions that underlie American ways of thought as Americans have figuring out the mechanisms that move the Russians' secretive society.

It is better to be aware of that and not leap to conclusions about basic understanding, whether of friendliness or hostility, because of words and images. Here Mr. Reagan's skill in image-making and modern America's audiovisual obsession can be a handicap, not an advantage.

What is needed is not just smiling, but a sense of architecture, of design for the long term so that not only the two giants but the whole world can get on with the problems of the age in a certain sense of security.

Both sides have already said they seek strategic stability. Neither quite believes that the other doesn't really mean military domination. This is not a matter of some deviant master plan. The lessons that the Soviet military establishment drew from World War II, still the source of its basic doctrine, were "never again to be

taken by surprise, never again on our territory." But, as West European analysts point out, acceptance of this would mean that "if war were to come, we would be the ones to be surprised, and on our territory." By such a definition, the goals of strategic stability are incompatible.

The task has to be an attempt to work out what stability means in a way both can accept. So far the focus has been on missile counting, and the results have been disappointing, to say the least. An agreement in principle that arsenals are much too high for anyone's safety could be a start toward a new search for balance.

Further, it is evident that balance must include defense as well as offense. That principle should be reaffirmed. It does not mean abandoning Mr. Reagan's wish to rely more on defense than on offense, which may or may not be feasible. It does mean full acceptance of the linkage.

Removal of the Soviet Union's veteran foreign minister, Andrei Gromyko, from direct negotiating responsibility may signal greater willingness to explore new approaches on Moscow's side. In any case, the chances for making Geneva turn out to be a watershed depend on trying to look well beyond the moment, with hope but without illusions.

The New York Times

What Policy at the Fed?

Two seats on the Federal Reserve Board will fall vacant in the next six months. When he fills them, President Reagan will have chosen a majority of the board's seven members. That requires him to decide what kind of a monetary policy he wants. The administration, like economic conservatism in general, is split.

Monetarists stand for tight restraint on the money supply to hold down inflation. Supply-siders push for faster growth, with less concern for inflation. So far the administration has been in the comfortable position of being able to stand on both sides of the argument. It has been able to blame high interest rates on the Federal Reserve, while simultaneously taking credit for the low inflation that those rates have enforced. Why? Because the Federal Reserve is led by a strong chairman, Paul Volcker, whom Mr. Reagan inherited from the previous administration, and because Mr. Volcker has had the support of a majority of the board's other six members.

Now one strong and reliable member of that majority, Lyle E. Gramley, has announced his resignation. The term of another, J. Charles Partee, will expire in January.

The question is whether President Reagan, in replacing them, will try to create a new and different majority pulling in another direction against Mr. Volcker. Mr. Reagan's first appointment to the board, in 1982, was Vice Chairman Preston Martin. The second, Mar-

tha R. Seger, has only recently been confirmed. The votes of Fed members are hardly more predictable than those of Supreme Court justices, but both of these Reagan appointees have occasionally seemed to suggest that they favor more emphasis on growth than the present majority does. That would mean less emphasis on policing inflation.

The Fed has become a kind of bogeyman to some in Mr. Reagan's administration and to his party, particularly among the supply-siders. To them, it has emerged as the single all-purpose explanation for the failures of Mr. Reagan's economic strategy. This accusation is particularly strong in the wing of the Republican Party that is gathering around Representative Jack Kemp and his campaign for the presidency. It is Mr. Reagan's most fervent supporters who will press him hardest to use these appointments to seize control of the Federal Reserve and turn its course.

But Mr. Volcker has come to embody the country's commitment to low inflation. Any attempt by the White House to undercut his policies at the Fed is going to be interpreted widely throughout this country and the world as an intentional swing to easy money and, inevitably, rising prices. An administration running budget deficits of \$200 billion a year is not in a safe position to risk raising further fears of high inflation ahead.

— *THE WASHINGTON POST*

A Big Loophole to Close

General Dynamics, America's biggest defense contractor, has owed no federal income taxes since 1972. Any fair tax reform ought to close that large a loophole, but president Reagan proposes only to narrow it and then wonders why anyone calls his plan unfair.

The issue here is "completed-contract" accounting. It allows corporations to delay paying taxes on profit from a long-term contract until the job is completed, but lets them deduct the costs of that project on a current basis each year. If XYZ Inc. is building 25 jet fighters, it can write off some of the costs against profits from other projects each year even though it receives periodic payments for the planes from the Pentagon. The tax on the profit from the planes is not due until all 25 have been delivered. For a major defense contractor working many projects simultaneously, these deferrals can go on and on. By the time the jet fighter contract is fulfilled and the profit becomes taxable, it can be offset by the heavy start-up costs of a missile contract.

This accounting method is not an insidious contrivance of profiteers. It works for other businesses and for private as well as government contracts. The rationale is that a company cannot compute in advance what its taxable profit will be. Some deferral may thus be

— *THE NEW YORK TIMES*

essential for smaller enterprises with limited cash. But surely General Dynamics and other giants know they will come out whole on their defense business. General Electric, Boeing, Grumman and Lockheed have also owed no taxes in one or more of the last few years.

Congress puts some limits on this free ride in 1982, but they are not yet fully effective. The Reagan administration now proposes further limits, by reducing the list of currently deductible expenses. Yet at the same time the Reagan plan would increase the benefit by reducing the corporate tax rate. The eventual taxes would be figured at a lower rate than the one in effect when the profits were accumulated.

The tax reform plan of Senator Bill Bradley and Representative Richard Gephardt would permit a modified deferral but collect interest retroactively on the amounts postponed. Representative Fortney Stark proposes banning "completed-contract" accounting outright for federal contracts of two years or longer.

The newest recruit to the cause of reform is Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger, who testified the other day that he was "all for eliminating this special advantage. His embarrassment over \$640 toilet seats is compounded when the manufacturer owes no tax.

— *THE NEW YORK TIMES*

At Milan, Europe Put the Cart Before 10 Horses

By Giles Merritt

BRUSSELS — The wreckage of the European Community's June 28-29 summit in Milan gives rise to two basic questions. If the EC cannot move forward, must it go back? And were the European leaders not being asked to address the wrong issue in the wrong way?

The row at Milan — by the EC Commission's president, Jacques Delors, has bluntly called it a "rupture" — was essentially over the degree of political integration and eventual federalism that the member states can accept. The way in which tempers flared across the conference table showed that, almost 30 years after the Rome Treaty, Europeans are still deeply divided on the question of political and economic union.

All the founder members — the six who wrote the treaty — say it now needs some rewriting if Europe is to achieve greater strength through unity. But latecomers like Britain, Denmark and Greece object that they already concede enough of their sovereign powers to Brussels.

It was for precisely that reason that Milan was due to have settled on a formula acceptable to all in which majority voting could be practiced.

The breakdown at Milan was over whether or not member states should keep their right to veto any majority vote decisions they regard as unacceptable. That has been the situation for the last 20 years or so, ever since Charles de Gaulle boycotted the Community with his "empty chair" policy in defense of France's sovereignty, with the result that although majority voting is theoretically the system for all but innovative matters, the reality is that it is never used.

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SPORTS

All That Promise and All Kinds of TimeBy Tony Kornheiser
Washington Post Service

LONDON — Where does he go from here?

What does he do for an encore now that, at 17, he's won the most prestigious title in tennis?

Björn Borg had just turned 20 when he won his first Wimbledon. Lew Hoad, Pancho Gonzales and Jimmy Connors were 21. John McEnroe was 22. If they were phenoms, what does that make Becker? Does he have a real chance to be a player someday, doesn't it?

Eight other unseeded players — one of them Rod Laver in 1959 — went to the final at Wimbledon before Becker. None won even a set.

There are nits to pick in Becker's great vault upward. He

didn't have to play any of the top four seeds. He beat four seeded players, but he had to go five tough sets with No. 16, Tim Mayotte, and beating the Swedes — No. 7 Joakim Nyström and No. 5 Anders Jarryd — is much easier on grass than on clay.

His opponent in the final, eighth-seeded Kevin Curren, is essentially a one-dimensional player. Not only did that dimension desert him (he put just 46 percent of his first serves in play Sunday), but he'd declared a preference for Jarryd, a far less powerful player, as a final opponent. Curren seemed intimidated by the West German BBC television commentators frequently assessed Curren's play in terms of timidity. "I'm quite sure he's quaking inside," was a comment offered late in the third set.

Becker roots around the court like a hedgehog, going down and getting dirty. He seems to enjoy bleeding. And if you let him, he will get in your face and melt your bones with his frosty, blue-

eyed glare. In a sport where bullies often are the most successful, he seems a natural. He is a truly aggressive player. At 17, on the hallowed Centre Court in the final of Wimbledon, Becker saw his moments, seized them and choked the life out of them until they were his forever.

Curren, playing what he called a "horrible game," handed Becker the only break of the first set in Game 2. But in the third set Becker reversed the momentum by answering Curren's break in Game 7 with a break of his own in Game 8. And in the first game of the fourth set, when Curren desperately needed (after losing a tie breaker) to re-establish position by holding his serve, Becker broke him again.

It says a lot about what kind of will Becker has that he identified the turning point of the match not as the break in the fourth set, but in the third. "When I broke him back to 4-4," Becker said. "Now, I thought, I'm going to win."

One set each, 4-4 in the third. To know the match was dead even then is to have the inner conceit a champion needs.

It says a lot about Becker's financial plan for the future that he has already, even before he broke back in the third — relocate in Monte Carlo.

Baseball's Bob Feller was a phantom at 17, as fast as a pitcher as anyone had ever seen. In time it came to pass that he made good on his promise. But for every Feller there is a Von McDaniel, a comet blazing past us so quickly it's as if we never even saw him. For every Lee Trevino who comes out of nowhere to win the U.S. Open and goes on to long and worthy gold stardom, there is an Orville Moody who does the same, but quickly sinks back into the common pool.

Dwight Gooden, Boris Becker. The promise is there, but it's still way too soon to keep.

Curren said, not ungraciously, of Becker, "He's beatable. His weakness is around the net. He's a bit out at set up there. He isn't No. 1 now... But he has a lot of time to improve and a lot of room for improvement."

The last question Becker was asked Sunday night was about his ambition. "I'm playing in a tournament in Indianapolis in two weeks," said the new Wimbledon champion, "and I'd like to win the first round."

Even if you're going to be the new Mozart, you have to play the recitals one at a time.



Alberto Juantorena in 1983

Juantorena, Double Olympic Hero, Moving Up in the Cuban HierarchyBy Joseph B. Tresster
New York Times Service

HAVANA — Alberto Juantorena, the track star who in the 1976 Montreal Olympics became the first runner ever to win gold medals in both the 400- and 800-meter events, has quietly become an executive in Cuba's sporting world.

A few weeks ago the 34-year-old Juantorena, who retired from running last summer, was named a vice president of Cuba's National Institute of Sports, Physical Education and Recreation, the body that governs all athletic competition in the country and selects athletes for national and international teams.

Government officials say he will have special responsibility for track and field events and gymnastics.

Juantorena has not been much in the public eye since his retirement, but he remains one of Cuba's most revered personalities and one of the most prominent supporters of its political system.

In late May, when the United States started Radio Marti, the broadcast service aimed at Cuba, Juantorena was one of the people called upon by the government to appear on national television to denounce it.

"Juantorena is not only a very good athlete," a senior government official said recently, "but he is the role model for a generation of Cubans. He is a serious guy and a very good citizen and patriot."

Juantorena's athletic potential was spotted early, and he was sent from his hometown of Santiago de Cuba on the south coast to the Higher School of Athletic Improvement in Havana.

Later (and through much of his international career) Juantorena, like other top-ranked Cuban athletes, was enrolled at the University of Havana's Institute for Physical Culture. He was also assigned a job, to which he did not have to report, and was paid a monthly salary, he said.

Juantorena looks fit these days in a blazer and slacks. He is only about three pounds heavier than when he was performing at his best. He still runs about five miles a day and he says he'll probably continue "practicing sports all my life."

Although basketball brought him his first recognition and he had been reluctant to make a change, Juantorena said running had always come naturally. "Since I was a boy, I liked to see if I could go faster than the other boys," he said, "and they could never catch me."

running laps with other players. Shortly thereafter, Juantorena recalled, "they told me my future did not lie in basketball."

"I loved basketball," he remembers, "but the coach said I had no further chances in basketball and the track coach wanted me to join him." Juantorena had flat feet and a back problem, but even so hardly anyone could catch him in the 400 meters.

A few months before the Montreal Olympics, he said, his coach told him he was also going to represent Cuba in the 800 meters. "They are very different races," Juantorena said. "I had a great deal of trust in my coach and I said, 'Don't say it again.' He convinced me I could do it."

Noting his galloping stride, some commentators began calling Juantorena "the horse."

"I've never seen myself run," he said, "but I think I look more like an ostrich than a horse. I think I seem to be floating, but I'm actually going fast."

After the last race of his career, the 800 meters at London's Crystal Palace last summer (he finished last in a field of eight), Juantorena said he was "happy to leave running and not through injury." The truth was that he never wanted to leave the track, but there were no options.

"I had begun to lose speed," he said. "I couldn't do what I used to do. I used to let other runners go ahead to 10 meters and I could easily catch them. Now I found it was very difficult to catch them, to keep in stride with young runners at the top of their form."

"I realized," he continued, "I must take care of my image. One must understand when is the correct time to say 'goodbye' in sports. I was losing ground and this was the moment."

Juantorena looks fit these days in a blazer and slacks. He is only about three pounds heavier than when he was performing at his best. He still runs about five miles a day and he says he'll probably continue "practicing sports all my life."

Juantorena said he did not regard himself as a professional. "The socialist system gives a person the full possibility, all the essential conditions to dedicate himself to sports," he said.

Juantorena, who is 6-foot-3 and 187 pounds (1.90 meters, 84.3 kilograms), had been sent to Havana as a basketball player. One day a track coach saw him

Weather, Yanks Combine to Swamp Twins

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Saturday night it rained on the Minnesota Twins, possibly costing them a victory. On Sunday, it poured base hits into the New York Yankees swept double-header, 3-2 and 12-2.

It all amounted to a lost weekend for the Twins, fortunately for its last

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

in New York this season. It was bad enough when they lost routine games Thursday and Friday nights. But on Saturday, Minnesota had a 6-2 lead in the second inning behind Frank Viola when the rains came; after a two-hour wait, the game was postponed and forced Sunday's doubleheader.

"You lose your best starter with a four-run lead — that does not make you too happy," said Manager

er Ray Miller, who had little to be pleased about on Sunday. The Yankees won the opener on Dave Winfield's 11th-inning leadoff home run and belted four more homers in the nightcap, including a pair of three-run shots by Ken Griffey, whose six runs batted in equaled his career high.

After Griffey's first home run gave New York a 4-2 lead, Don Baylor added a two-run shot and Mike Pagliarulo followed with a bases-empty homer, capping a six-run third inning against Rick Lyman and Pete Wilson.

Griffey ended a 3-for-33 batting slump, while Baylor, who had been 6-for-53, contributed a key double in the opener and drove in four runs in the nightcap. Winfield, despite a .286 average, had gone only 4-for-17 over his previous four games. His shot off Curt Waurie easily cleared the 379-foot mark in left field.

The Yankees won all six 1985 home meetings against Minnesota and are 18-2 at home against the American League West.

Indians 10, White Sox 3: In Cleveland, Brett Butler's bases-loaded single triggered an eight-run seventh that allowed the Indians to break a five-game losing streak.

Royals 8, Orioles 4: In Kansas City, Missouri, Frank White, Jorge Orta and George Brett drove in two runs apiece to help the Royals avoid a four-game sweep.

Blue Jays 8, A's 2: In Oakland, California, George Bell hit a two-run homer and Ernie Whitt added a three-run shot to power to 10. It was Bell's first game after sitting out a two-game suspension for having kicked Boston's Bruce Kison during a fight last month. Jimmy Key held the A's to five hits over his eight innings.

Brewers 2, Mariners 1: In Seattle, rookie left-hander Ted Higuera, with ninth-inning help from Rollie Fingers, pitched a five-hitter and Cesar Cepeda drove in the game-winner to end Milwaukee's four-game losing streak. The victory was the Brewers' third in their last 15 games at the Kingdome.

Angels 8, Red Sox 3: In Anaheim, California, Ruppert Jones hit two home runs and Reggie Jackson chalked up his 516th career home to spark the Angels. Rookie Kurt McCaskill went the route to win for the fourth time in his last five decisions.

Tigers 5, Rangers 3: In Arlington, Texas, Darrell Evans hit a three-run homer in the eighth to lift the Tigers the season after reliever Greg Harris had walked Kirk Gibson and hit Lance Parrish with a pitch. Frank Thomas, traded from Texas to the Tigers last month, raised his record to 4-7. Willie Hernandez earned his league-leading 18th save.

Expos 6, Astros 3: In the National League, in Houston, first baseman Enos Cabell's error with two outs in the 19th allowed the tie-breaking run to score, and Mike Fitzgerald's single provided two more runs as Montreal outlasted the Astros. Singles by Vance Law and Andre Dawson and a fly ball put runners on first and third in the 19th. With two outs, Al Newman bunted to third baseman Denny Walling who threw to first in time, but Cabell dropped the ball and Law scored. A walk to Mitchell Webster loaded the bases before Fitzgerald lined a single to right.

Cubs 6, Giants 5: In Chicago, Leon Durham hit two home runs, including a bases-empty shot in a three-run sixth, to power the Cubs past San Francisco.

Padres 3, Pirates 0: In Pittsburgh, LaMar Hoyt pitched a six-hitter for his ninth consecutive victory and Tim Flannery hit a two-run double to lead San Diego. Hoyt walked none and struck out two in registering his third shutout

of the year. Rick Reuschel lost for the first time in his last five decisions.

Reds 3, Phillies 2: In Philadelphia, Cesar Cedeno hit Ken Terkwe's first pitch over the left-field fence for his third home run of the season with one out in the 10th to give Cincinnati its victory.

Mets 4-3, Braves 0-5: In Atlanta, Willie McGee, Terry Pendleton and three hits to help John Tudor coast to his seventh consecutive victory.

Los Angeles committed five errors,

two by starting pitcher Orel Hershiser, and leads the league with 87 on the season.

(AP, UPI)

SPORTS BRIEFS**Strange Victor by 2 in Canadian Open**

OAKVILLE, Ontario (AP) — Curtis Strange struggled to a 73 here Sunday but had to win the Canadian Open golf tournament by two strokes. His 72-hole total was 9-under par 279. Jack Nicklaus, with a closing 72, and defending champion Greg Norman (73) tied for second.

Strange's third victory of the year, worth \$86,506, pushed his money-winning total to \$320,061 and put him in position to break the PGA tour's all-time single-season record of \$350,806, set by Tom Watson in 1980. The front-running triumph assured Strange of a place on the U.S. Ryder Cup team that will pit Europe's best against England this fall.

Chavez Retains WBC Title With Ease

LAS VEGAS (AP) — Undefeated Julio Cesar Chavez of Mexico dropped former champion Roger Mayweather twice with crushing right hands during Friday before stopping him at 2:30 of the second round to retain his World Boxing Council super-featherweight boxing title. Mayweather was down four times in the round (two of them were slips) as he tried to elude the crushing Chavez.

Defending his title for the second time, Chavez ran his record to 45-0 with 41 knockouts. Mayweather, who lost the WBA crown in February 1984 on a first-round knockout by Rocky Lockridge, fell to 21-3.

Dane Wins Stage; Hinault Keeps Lead

PONTAULT, France (UPI) — Jorgen Pedersen won Monday's 10th stage of the Tour de France bicycle race, a 204.5-kilometer (127-mile) run from Epinay to Pontault, in 5 hours, 6 minutes and 27 seconds. Pedersen nipped John Lamont of the Netherlands in the final sprint.

Bernard Hinault of France, the tour's four-time champion, retained the overall leader's yellow jersey, arriving just over a minute behind Pedersen. Hinault had taken over the lead Saturday from Le Vie Claire teammate Kim Andersen of Denmark, who had led for four days straight.

Golf**Sunday's Major League Line Scores**AMERICAN LEAGUE
Cleveland 7, Boston 3: In Cleveland, Jim Thome, Mike Hargrove and Jim Wohlford hit three-run home runs to give the Indians a 7-3 victory.

Minnesota 10, Texas 3: In Minneapolis, Tom Brunner, Mike Hargrove and Jim Wohlford hit three-run home runs to give the Twins a 10-3 victory.

Seattle 10, Texas 3: In Seattle, Mike Hargrove, Jim Wohlford and Jim Wohlford hit three-run home runs to give the Mariners a 10-3 victory.

New York 10, Texas 3: In New York, Tom Brunner, Mike Hargrove and Jim Wohlford hit three-run home runs to give the Yankees a 10-3 victory.

Texas 10, Seattle 3: In Seattle, Mike Hargrove, Jim Wohlford and Jim Wohlford hit three-run home runs to give the Mariners a 10-3 victory.

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